

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

South Africa Mine Strike Ends As Blacks Face Job Dismissals

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's black mine workers' union, tacitly conceding that it lacks the strength to win a labor showdown at the country's gold and coal mines, called off its strike of three mining companies Tuesday.

Leaders of the National Union of Mine Workers characterized the move as a temporary suspension of the two-day walkout, while they seek a court order barring the companies from dismissing striking workers. But analysts said that the union appeared to be cutting its losses and was unlikely to resume the strike after the court ruling.

The suspension leaves uncertain the fate of more than 7,000 mine workers who carried out a wildcat walkout to support the legal strike and faced dismissal. The union said it had received assurances from the companies that they would not evict workers from mine property, and the union general secretary, Cyril Ramaphosa, said he believed that most of the miners would be allowed to resume work.

But the strike suspension appeared to leave management a free hand to dismiss strike leaders and other participants, and it may set back efforts to organize workers at

the three companies where union membership has been lowest. On Monday, the union said that 28,000 workers had heeded its strike call but the number dwindled sharply Tuesday.

A mine official, who declined to

that led to violence and one reported death Tuesday.

Workers at the Deekraal mine west of Johannesburg said that a miner was struck by a police van and died during a confrontation Tuesday morning in which police security guards used tear gas, rubber bullets and plastic whips to break up a crowd of strikers.

Helene Mendes, a spokeswoman for Gold Fields, owner of the mine, confirmed that an incident had occurred but said the police acted after some union members attempted to intimidate other workers into joining the walkout. She was unable to confirm or deny the reported death.

Violence also was reported at Transvaal Navigation Collieries, a coal mine. Workers there said that the police had opened fire with tear gas and rubber bullets outside a black hostel on company property.

Deekraal officials gave notice to 5,000 miners Tuesday that they were being dismissed for failing to report to work for two consecutive days. Workers said that the mine's white hostler manager told them over a loudspeaker that they would be issued back pay on Wednesday and then be required to leave the mine premises.

Officials at three Gencor mines, the Mariveale gold mine and Transvaal Navigation and Blinman coal mines, said they had begun "disciplinary hearings" for more than 2,000 workers to determine whether they too should be dismissed.

■ De Kock Saw Volcker

Gerhard de Kock, head of South Africa's central bank, briefed Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, about Pretoria's decision to make only partial debt repayments. *Agence France-Presse* reported from Washington.

Mr. de Kock met in New York on Tuesday with E. Gerald Corrigan, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, United Press International reported.

■ Bonn Suspends Guarantees

A West German Economics Ministry spokesman said that the government is delaying processing applications for credit guarantees on exports to South Africa following the Pretoria government's decision to freeze foreign loan repayments until the end of the year, Reuters reported from Bonn.

The half may defuse increasingly volatile tensions in several mines

New President Has Peru Feeling Optimistic Again

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

LIMA — After barely one month in office, Peru's new president, Alan García Pérez, has shaken this country out of a prolonged mood of pessimism with a burst of reformist zeal unseen here in years.

Exuding self-confidence, the 36-year-old president has taken on a vast array of problems that had long appeared insoluble, including inflation, corruption, arms spending, narcotics trafficking, leftist terrorism and a seemingly unpayable \$14-billion foreign debt.

At the same time, using his popularity to "strengthen" his political base, Mr. García has restored what he calls the "authority" of government and ended the vacuum of power through which the country had been drifting under the former president, Fernando Belaúnde Terry.

"Who can deny that Alan García has exhibited veritable prowess during his first 30 days in office?" the independent Lima weekly newspaper *Cartas* noted in an article entitled "Decision, Perseverance and Daring." It was echoing a view widely expressed even by those who opposed Mr. García's bid for the presidency.

The only concerns voiced so far are that power is enormously centralized in the president, with neither his cabinet nor Congress serving as a counterweight, and that changes might be moving too quickly. "I don't think things are moving fast enough," Mr. García has retorted.

Certainly, such problems as terrorism and the foreign debt debt rapid solution, but in other areas some results already are apparent. A price freeze has slowed the inflation that had been heading for the 200 percent mark by year's end. A crackdown on police corruption has brought the dismissal of 37 police generals. An order of Mirage fighter planes from France has been halved, from 26 to 13, to save money.

Sensing that the young Social Democrat is inspired more by idealism than ideology, the United Left coalition, the country's second political force, and the conservative private sector have applauded

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Alan García Pérez

Reagan and the Reshaping of Politics

Analysts See a Realignment of U.S. Parties, Electorate

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

NEW ORLEANS — Slowly and cautiously, those who teach and study American politics are beginning to say that President Ronald Reagan has ushered in a major change, and perhaps a new era, in U.S. government and politics.

Their term for the changes is "realignment," a whispered word four years ago among a minority of political scientists, and now a subject of open debate and growing consensus.

Most of the major papers on realignment presented at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association here found strong elements of fundamental change at work in the 1980 and 1984 elections. The changes resembled many of the patterns of the Franklin D. Roosevelt elections of 1932 and 1936. Roosevelt's New Deal coalition stayed in power for 20 years and persists in part even today, many scholars think.

Reagan gains in voter identification, Mr. Reagan's support among young and first-time voters, the emergence of the South and personality and television politics.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Senator Robert C. Byrd, left, and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, meet for talks. Behind them are Vadim Zagladin, right, a Central Committee official, and an interpreter.

U.S. Promises 'Serious' Effort In Geneva Talks

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Responding

to criticism from Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, of superpower tensions before the November summit meeting, a White House spokesman said Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan "is taking a serious approach" and pledged that Mr. Reagan would try to "meet the Soviets halfway in an effort to solve problems."

In Moscow, Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, who headed a U.S. Senate delegation that met with the Soviet leader, said that he felt "a little more optimistic" about the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Geneva.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, read a statement, in response to an interview with Mr. Gorbachev in *Time* magazine, that criticized the Russians for using the U.S. media while refusing Mr. Reagan access to the Soviet media. Mr. Speakes charged that the Russians had ignored a U.S. request for Mr.

Reagan to speak on Soviet television. He also said that the United States was prepared to discuss limits on space weapons but reiterated that Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative was not a "bargaining chip" that could be traded in arms negotiations.

In the *Time* interview, Mr. Gorbachev said that the Reagan administration appeared to be planning on a summit confrontation between "some kind of political 'supergladiators' aimed at winning points instead of reaching agreements."

Mr. Gorbachev said that the Russians "shall be prepared to submit some very serious proposals" in the Geneva meeting.

Mr. Speakes said that the United States welcomed Mr. Gorbachev's promise to present serious proposals. "For the United States, the president is taking a serious approach in the relationship and he is willing to meet the Soviets halfway in an effort to solve problems."

The president hopes that the meeting in Geneva will lay the groundwork to address the issues that face our two nations," Mr. Speakes said. "Our views of the causes of present U.S.-Soviet tensions are quite different from that presented by Mr. Gorbachev."

This was a reference to Mr. Gorbachev's statement in the interview that Washington was responsible for the deteriorating superpower relationship.

In criticizing Mr. Gorbachev for using media channels that he said were blocked to Mr. Reagan in the Soviet Union, Mr. Speakes said:

"We are pleased that Mr. Gorbachev was able to present his views to the American public. The interview is a prime example of the openness of the American system and the access the Soviets enjoy to the American media."

"If President Reagan had a comparable opportunity to present his views to the Soviet people, through the Soviet media, this would doubtless improve our dialogue and indicate Soviet willingness to accept a degree of reciprocity in an important

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

difficulty with the columnist's name, the point that is sought to make, which was underscored throughout the interview, accentuated the positive.

In response to a question about his view of Mr. Reagan, Mr. Gorbachev turned immediately to the forthcoming summit meeting and said that the Soviet Union had agreed to the Geneva

difficulties in Moscow since 1967, flanked by Mr. Gorbachev during the interview. Leonid Zamayatin, 63, chief of the Information Department, was also at the table, along with his assistant.

Andrei Alexandrov-Agentov sat in. He is a Kremlin foreign policy adviser dating back to the days of Leonid I. Brezhnev. Viktor Sakhovikov, a Kremlin aide since the time of Nikita S. Khrushchev, translated consecutively for Mr. Gorbachev, who showed no hint of a knowledge of English, according to a source present.

Mr. Gorbachev was witty, telling one *Time* editor, when handing him a green envelope holding answers to six written questions: "Not even a hint of export of revolution."

He was anecdotal when comparing a former Soviet finance minister's knee-jerk rejections to those he said were shown by the Reagan administration. The Soviet official, said Mr. Gorbachev, was an old man who doffed off during meetings of the Council of Ministers.

"Whenever you would wake him, he would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

meeting "because we thought we could do a lot by trying to meet each other halfway."

He continued: "That, again, is why we have reacted so sharply to some of the statements being made these days in connection with the summit."

"So we see that there are some who want to generate a situation to persuade the U.S. and the American public that, as Mary McGrory put it, even if the only thing to come out of the summit is an agreement to exchange ballet troupes, then even so, people would be gleeful and happy."

While Mr. Gorbachev may have had some

difficulty with the columnist's name, the point that is sought to make, which was underscored throughout the interview, accentuated the positive.

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play well when the match is resumed Wednesday.

Each player has two and a half hours to make his first 40 moves. Failure to meet this deadline would result in a loss.

Both arrived for the match's start with just a few minutes to spare, despite traffic having been cordoned off to allow them easy access to the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall.

Mr. Karpov appeared first, with two of his top aides, followed by a second car bearing his mother, Kira. She has been a source of moral support and has attended all her son's important matches.

Mr. Karpov strode onto the stage confidently, receiving an ovation that rivaled that of the champion. From all indications, it was not a partisan Karpov crowd, as the challenger and many of his supporters had feared.

The 24-game-limit match will be played on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Mr. Karpov will retain his title if the match ends in a 12-12 tie, and has the right to an early rematch if he loses.

(Reuters, AP)



Anatoli Karpov

Kasparov Strikes Swiftly In World Chess Match

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The rematch for the world chess championship began Tuesday with Gary Kasparov, the challenger, quickly fulfilling predictions that he would take the initiative against the champion, Anatoli Karpov.

Mr. Kasparov, playing white, opened with the advance of his queen's pawn two squares. But on move three he allowed a Nimzo-Indian defense, an opening that did not occur in any of the 48 games that the two Soviet grandmasters played in their first title match, which was abandoned in February.

Mr. Karpov appeared to become uncomfortable and apprehensive as he was confronted with a rarely played variation and soon fell far behind on the clock.

After making his 12th move, Mr. Kasparov, now nearly an hour ahead, strolled quietly around the stage looking relaxed and confident.

The game was adjourned when the challenger sealed his 42d move. He was one pawn ahead and, according to experts watching, held a winning position if he continued to

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Fierce Fighting Is Reported On Afghan-Pakistan Border

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Soviet-led forces and Afghan Mujahidin guerrillas are fighting increasingly fierce battles in eastern Afghanistan for control of important rebel supply routes from neighboring Pakistan.

Afghan resistance leaders based here and independent Western observers said over the weekend that fighting in Paktia and Nangarhar provinces, which border Pakistan, has intensified and moved closer to Pakistan during the last two weeks. Also, the number of wounded Mujahidin being admitted to the Red Cross hospital here — an indicator of the degree of fighting across the border — is at its highest level.

Mujahidin leaders and Western diplomats in Islamabad have reported that helicopters and convoys of Soviet trucks have been ferrying troops and weapons into the border region during the last two weeks. Mujahidin spokesman in Peshawar said that Soviet planes and artillery have heavily bombarded resistance forces besieging the Paktia town of Khost, about 23 miles (40 kilometers) from the border.

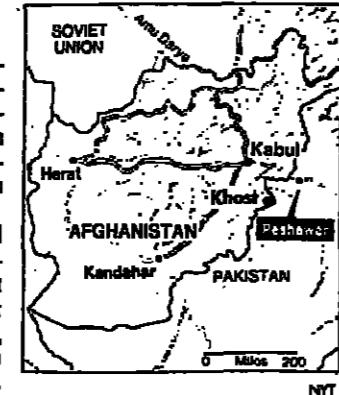
"The Russians are trying to seal the border in this area to close off our routes into Afghanistan," said Isak Gailani, a leader of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan.

The Mujahidin groups said that Soviet and Afghan government forces failed last week to push toward Khost from the west and now are attacking from the north, much closer to the "parrot's beak" of Pakistani territory that serves as a major sanctuary for the guerrillas.

A spokesman for the Hezb-i Islam group, led by Mowlavi Yunus Khan, one of the main guerrilla factions engaged in Paktia, said that the fighting now is centered near the town of Jaji, less than 10 miles from the border.

At the Kacha Gari refugee camp in Peshawar, Afghan men said large numbers of resistance fighters were leaving to join the fighting. The mountainous terrain on the Afghan side of the border is laced with supply routes that are the Mujahidin's most direct links with Kabul, the Afghan capital.

Both Pakistani and Mujahidin sources have reported numerous bombardments of Pakistani villages by Afghan government artillery and aircraft. Last Thursday, the Pakistani government formally protested to Kabul over the shelling of a village in the Kurram agency.



pull them up out of their emplacements."

Spokesmen for the Yunus Khalis faction and the Jamiat-i Islami group said that they, too, had received reports that the new helicopters had taken Mujahidin guns from their positions.

"Our dhashas cannot harm them," said Jamiat-i Islami spokesman, Rasul Tarshi.

"Our commander in Logar province," south of Kabul, "sent a report saying they could only shoot one down with a grenade when it came low to take a dhashak," Mr. Tarshi said. "After it crashed, they found many other dhashas, which the helicopter had taken, in the wreckage."

The intensity and proximity of the fighting has dramatically increased the flow of injured to the hospital operated in Peshawar by the International Committee of the Red Cross. The 100-bed hospital had 160 inpatients over the weekend, and the staff hastily erected tents on adjacent land to shelter the wounded.

Michel Mordasini, the Swiss director of the hospital, said more tents and an extra surgical team were being flown in to treat the injured.

"The last months have been very busy for us, with about 200 admissions each month, six or seven per day," he said Saturday. "But yesterday we had 15 admissions, and we've had nine by noon today. ... Our surgical teams are working 12 to 15 hours each day."

Most of the wounded are young men in their teens or 20s, many of them amputees. They lay bandaged and splinted, almost every one with a worried keeping watch by the bed.

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Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, from left, during parliamentary debate in Bonn on Tuesday.

Parliament Backs Kohl in Spy Case

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's opposition parties failed Tuesday in an effort to remove Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann.

The decision came after a stormy parliamentary debate on the country's spy scandal. Chancellor Helmut Kohl had rejected the demand for Mr. Zimmermann's removal.

Repeatedly interrupted by heckling Chancellor Kohl replied that Mr. Zimmermann did not bear any political responsibility for the defection of the counterintelligence agent, Hans Joachim Tiede, and he would stay in his post.

Mr. Kohl said that if he were to react to the defection by removing a minister it would effectively play into the hands of the East German spy service to which Mr. Tiede has crossed over.

The Social Democrats challenged Mr. Zimmermann's assertion that he had not known in advance of the central element of the affair, the detection to East German

of a top counterintelligence agent.

"It would be an impertinence to the German public and to this parliament to leave Mr. Zimmermann in office," the Social Democratic leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, de-

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WORLD BRIEFS

Paper Says Kulikov Still Heads Pact

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A newspaper from Soviet Armenia has confirmed that Marshal Viktor Kulikov still heads the Warsaw Pact force and has not been replaced by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the former chief of staff.

Saturday's edition of the republic's Russian-language daily Kommunist, which reached Moscow on Monday, said that Marshal Kulikov visited the Soviet Armenian capital of Yerevan last week to address people in the parliamentary constituency that he represents.

According to persistent rumors in July, neither confirmed nor denied by Soviet officials, Marshal Ogarkov, 67, had taken over from Marshal Kulikov, 64, as head of the East-bloc military alliance.

Engineers' Union Condemned in U.K.

BLACKPOOL, England (AP) — Britain's Trades Union Congress, in two key votes Tuesday, staunchly backed the miners in their miners' strike and condemned the engineers for alleged collaboration with anti-union activities.

The votes came as a victory for hard-liners at the annual conference of the congress, which includes almost 100 unions. The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers is Britain's second-largest union.

The resolution backing the miners called on any future Labor government to halt mine closures, wording opposed by both Norman Tebbit, who heads the Trades Union Congress, and Neil Kinnock, the Labor Party leader. Mr. Willis said the wording could only be an electoral liability for Labor.

Car-Bomber Attacks Christian Militia

BEIRUT (AP) — A suicide-bomber exploded his car at a Christian militia base in the Israeli security zone in southern Lebanon on Tuesday. A pro-Syrian Moslem faction, the Ba'th Party Organization, claimed responsibility for the attack.

Military stations in southern Lebanon and Beirut's Christian radio stations said that only the car's driver was killed by the explosion near a South Lebanon Army checkpoint at Kfar Hume, 15 miles (24 kilometers) west of the Israeli border.

But the state-run Beirut Radio and another Moslem-controlled station, Voice of the Nation, said that many militiamen were killed or wounded. Neither station gave a specific toll.

Tories Name Novelist to Party Post

LONDON (Reuters) — Jeffrey Archer, a millionaire novelist, was named deputy chairman of Britain's ruling Conservative Party on Tuesday in a bid to enliven its image.

Mr. Archer, 45, is a former member of Parliament and has worked in public relations. Norman Tebbit, the former secretary of trade and industry who was appointed party chairman in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's cabinet reshuffle on Monday, said that Mr. Archer would "bring a touch of dash and style to the party."

Mr. Archer left Parliament in 1974 under a cloud of impending bankruptcy after investing in a company that later collapsed. He turned to writing novels to pay off his debts. The latest, "First Among Equals," tells of ambition and intrigue in the House of Commons.



Jeffrey Archer

Sihanouk Doubts Pol Pot Retirement

BEIJING (NYT) — The reported retirement of Pol Pot as commander of the Khmer Rouge has been greeted with skepticism by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the political alliance formed by the Khmer Rouge and other Cambodian guerrilla groups.

In an interview with the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, Prince Sihanouk said that as head of the alliance fighting the Vietnam-backed government of Cambodia he was "obliged" to believe the announcement. But as an individual with experience dealing with the Khmer Rouge, he said, he regarded it as a ruse.

The former Cambodian ruler, who makes his home for part of the year in Beijing, has made no secret of his loathing for Mr. Pol Pot, head of the regime whose reign of terror from 1975 to 1979 killed hundreds of thousands of Cambodians. He has said that he holds Mr. Pol Pot personally responsible for the deaths of five of his children and 14 grandchildren who disappeared.

U.S. Gulf Coast Assesses Storm's Toll

BILOXI, Mississippi (AP) — Police and National Guard troops patrolled areas of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico on Tuesday as the authorities and residents began adding up the damage left by the hurricane designated Elena. Torrential rains and winds of more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) per hour splintered trees and destroyed homes.

Mississippi's governor, Bill Allain, said Tuesday as he began a tour of storm-damaged areas: "Damage to property is devastating all along the coast, especially some of the areas like Pascagoula, Gulfport and Biloxi. Downtown the business areas are wiped out."

The storm struck the coast Monday after five days of zigzagging through the gulf. The storm forced more than a million people from their homes in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Three deaths in Florida were blamed on the hurricane.

Gorbachev Interview

(Continued from Page 1) always say, 'No money; there's no money,'" Mr. Gorbachev said.

He showed sales technique by dominating the first half of the interview with a monologue. But he wasted no time with small talk, and in a typical Russian style, cut deeply on a variety of issues, including the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative, invigorating the economy and arms control.

The Senate minority leader quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying that if the U.S. were prepared to discuss the question of preventing the militarization of space, then they will hear from the Soviet side the most radical proposals on strategic arms and intermediate-range weapons."

The army command said the two soldiers, both reservists, were stabbed while on guard duty adjacent to a house from which seven rightist members of the Knesset were evicted on Aug. 20. The rightists had occupied the house for four days to press their demand for government-sponsored Jewish settlement in the center of Hebron.

The officers were said to have rebelled, even attempting to bomb Colonel Qadhafi's residence, rather than prepare to invade Tunisia by Jewish settlers to move into exclusively Arab neighborhoods.

Hebron was declared a "closed military area" and the central Arab marketplace was placed under strict curfew as Jewish settlers forced their way into the narrow alleys of the area, seeking retaliation. However, army sources said to have been arrested.

While Egypt is reputed to have an extensive intelligence network in Libya, there was no independent confirmation of any aspect of the report. Egypt's desire to discredit Colonel Qadhafi, however, is no secret.

The United States was concerned enough about Libyan troop movements last week to issue a strong statement reiterating its support for Tunisia's security.

The tensions are real, even if the rhetoric surrounding them is exaggerated.

The root of the problem, however, is not so much a Libyan plan to send troops against its neighbors as it is Colonel Qadhafi's insistence on sending Tunisian and Egyptian workers home.

Although Colonel Qadhafi was seen as a dangerous troublemaker by many governments in the region, his rich and underpopulated country of 3 million people has provided jobs, until recently, for hundreds of thousands of foreign workers whose countries sorely needed the cash that the workers sent home.

But as Libya's economy has been strapped by dropping oil prices, the workers have left by the tens of thousands. Sometimes they have been expelled forcibly, but more often they simply have gone home when their contracts were not renewed or their wages evaporated.

A year ago, 150,000 of an estimated 800,000 foreign workers in Libya were reported to have left. Last month, an estimated 25,000 Tunisian workers were pushed out of Libya.

Intermediaries from Morocco and Kuwait have been trying to work a settlement.

■ Mubarak Issues Warning

In Cairo, President Hosni Mubarak said Tuesday that Libya

Iran Denies Air Transit To Spain Leader's Plane

United Press International

ATHENS — Two hand grenades were thrown Tuesday onto the grounds of a hotel in a seaside suburb, wounding 19 British tourists, said police.

The United States was added to the list of countries that have been targeted by the terrorist group.

Many observers in Moscow wonder whether the same man who gleams in translation in the pages of Time will transmit as well live on television. More important, Mr. Gorbachev has sold himself well but has yet to deliver on his policies.

Mr. Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union stands ready to make concrete proposals at the summit meeting, but as yet he has not given a hint of those proposals. Some of the policies Mr. Gorbachev has preached, such as proposed reforms for the Soviet economy, have not shown originality.

But they cautioned that "if the New Deal coalition is not alive and well, at least its corps has yet to disappear."

Herbert F. Weisberg of Ohio State University said it would take one more election, with someone other than Mr. Reagan at the top of the Republican ticket, to be sure.

But he said he was struck by the "increased polarization" between the parties and their support groups in the electorate.

He noted that Mr. Gorbachev's election

(Continued from Page 1) race issue and introduced the Republicans made in Dixie through the south.

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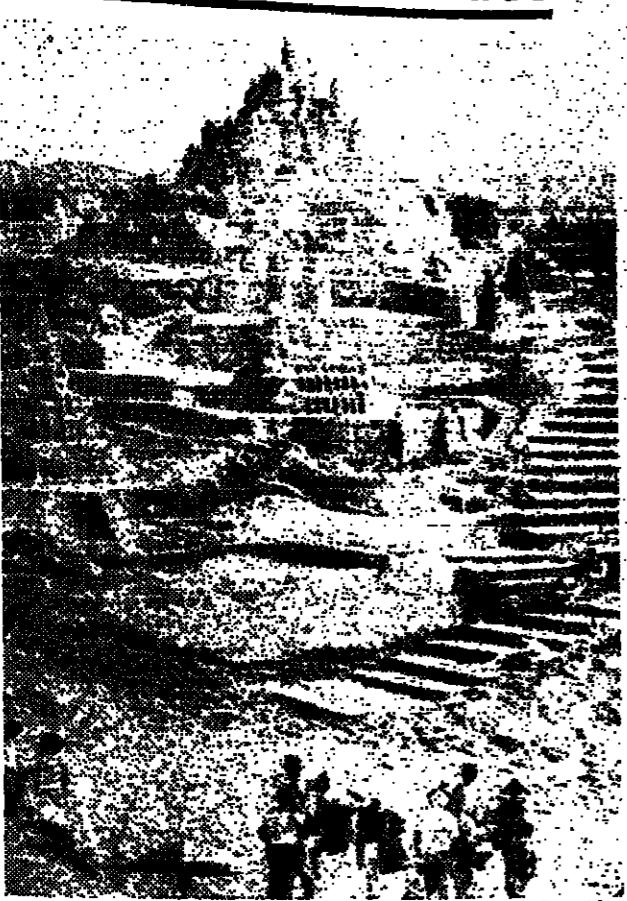
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The result, he said, was that the party had been beyond remedied by the election of Mr. Gorbachev, an upstart and guerrilla leader, but he left Peru.

AMERICAN TOPICS



TALLEST SAND CASTLE — The "Camelot '85: Sleeping Beauty's Castle" rises 40 feet above the shore of the Pacific Ocean in San Diego. Perched on a base of 15,000 tons of piled sand, it took nearly a week to build.

**Judges Get Collared
By Law's Long Arm**

From state judges in Chicago to county judges in Maryland, more jurists than ever are coming before the bar to face charges. The New York Times reports. In June, a Darlington, Wisconsin, judge was charged with first-degree murder after a lawyer was stabbed to death. In August, a judge in Hammond, Indiana, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for perjury. In Mississippi last week, a federal district judge, Walter L. Nixon Jr., 56, was indicted on charges of accepting oil-well royalties as a bribe, and lying to a federal grand jury about his influence in a drug case. He was the third sitting federal judge in U.S. history to be indicted for activities related to his judicial duties.

In Chicago, "Operation Greylord," the Federal Bureau of Investigation's undercover investigation of the Cook County Circuit Court, resulted in the conviction of four judges. An American Judicature Society official reports a doubling of the cases that it has monitored in the past 18 months. The increase is attributed to increased activism by judicial conduct boards and greater enthusiasm among law enforcement agencies for using undercover methods to fight corruption.

Short Takes

Grasshopper infestations in the West and Middle West were the worst this year since 1933, devastating crops in parts of 13 states. After spending \$35 million for aerial spraying, the Agriculture Department now says that up to 95 percent of the insects were killed. But millions of acres went untreated, and a recurrence appears likely next year.

Tax amnesties — giving individuals and businesses a chance to pay overdue taxes without penalty — have been tried by 12 states in an effort to collect millions of dollars in unpaid revenue. So far these programs, expected to be copied by six other states — Colorado, Louisiana,

Compiled by BRIAN KNOWLTON

**New President Is Giving Peru
A Rare Feeling of Optimism**

(Continued from Page 1) announced a \$800 ceiling in monthly salaries within the government, noting that 500 managers in the state oil company, Petroperu, had been earning as much as 100,000 teachers. "From now on," he added to loud cheers, "there will be no more official credit cards."

The weakness of the Belaunde administration has helped to dramatize the impact of Mr. Garcia's arrival. Not only did Mr. Belaunde preside over the near-collapse of the economy, an upsurge of cocaine trafficking and guerrilla warfare accompanied by human rights abuses, but he left Peruvians with the sense that their country's problems were beyond remedy.

Mr. Garcia's election campaign was designed to revive a sense of hope by holding up the vision of a different Peru. The results vindicated his message: in the April 14 elections, he won more votes than the eight other candidates combined and helped to give his party, the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, or APRA, a majority in both houses of Congress.

Contributing to the feeling of

DEATH NOTICE

CONNOR Peter - August 16th
Edward Island, Canada, Alison, Lucy,
Patrick and Harriet request no acknowledgement.
Details of interment to be announced at a later date.
Enquiries may be made to Jane Scott,
phone, England: (0) 4215 4505.

Bonn, With Eye on '87 Vote, Adopts Cautious Stand on SDI

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government has adopted a low-key, somewhat skeptical approach to the Reagan administration's program for research of space weapons. The tactic is designed to keep the issue from moving to the center of West Germany's political debate, according to a high-ranking official.

One of Mr. Kohl's senior security advisers, who is a member of the 30-man delegation that will examine the Reagan administration's space weapons program in the United States later this week, welcomed what he said was a more dispassionate discussion of the question on both sides of the Atlantic.

"We want to take the emotion away from the thing," said the adviser, who requested anonymity. "The discussion has become more factual. In the United States, too, there is not so much talk about 'the vision' — a shield covering the whole country and so on."

Led by Horst Teitsch, Mr. Kohl's national security adviser, the delegation to the United States will include officials from the ministries of defense, foreign affairs and research as well as representatives of West German industries that are interested in participating in the projected \$26-billion research program.

The delegation was to arrive in the United States on Wednesday and stay through Sept. 14.

The likelihood of a government-to-government agreement will depend upon U.S. answers to West German questions about the sharing of secret technologies, patents, pricing and what one senior adviser called "the architecture of the research program" envisioned by the Reagan administration.

With the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles, the Kohl government is eager to prevent the space-based program from polarizing the country and becoming a central issue in the campaign leading up to general elections in 1987. "One could end up having a de-

bate such as we did in 1983," the official warned.

So far, Mr. Reagan's initiative on space weapons has not shown signs of awakening West Germany's dormant anti-nuclear movement. The opposition Social Democratic Party, however, clearly aims to sharp on its criticism of space weapons research as the campaign nears.

At a Munich rally on Sunday marking the anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, a former chancellor and the leader of the Social Democrats, Willy Brandt, called on Mr. Kohl to use his influence to prevent the militarization of space. He asked the anti-war movement "not to lose its orientation or fall into resignation."

The Kohl government faces parallel pressures from East Germany's leader, Erich Honecker, who has lately stressed that relations with Rome will be conditioned by its attitude toward the Strategic Defense Initiative. Western analysts say that the Soviet Union has assigned Mr. Honecker a role similar to the one played for the Kremlin in trying to dissuade Bonn from accepting Pershing-2 missiles.

By adopting a somewhat skeptical approach to a space-based defense system, Mr. Kohl has been able to bridge differences with his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whose doubts have become pronounced. Mr. Genscher is known to worry that the space weapons program could further undermine the arms limitation talks in Geneva.

Mr. Kohl has been able to patch up a rift with France that opened at the May summit meeting in Bonn when President François Mitterrand announced that his government would not participate in the U.S. program. Since then, Mr. Kohl has lent support to the French notion of a European high-tech pooling organization named Eureka, conceived as a counterweight to Japan and the United States.

Mr. Kohl and his advisers have not abandoned their support for the research phase of Mr. Reagan's initiative, and a consensus among a number of officials is that there probably will be what one called "moderate participation in certain ventures" by selected West German industries.

Mr. Kohl hopes to confer with Mr. Reagan in Washington in November before the summit meeting in Geneva with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Hard Times Bypass Organic Farmers

Manure, Crop Rotation Replace Expensive Chemicals

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

WILLIAMSFIELD, Ohio — Neil Pasley isn't gloating, but he is an exception to the economic rule of American farming. As neighboring farmers struggle to make ends meet this year, he will make a profit on his corn and soybeans.

The reason is simple: Mr. Pasley farms organically. He fertilizes with manure from his milk cows; maintains strict crop rotations to increase fertility, control erosion, subdue insects and weeds; and mechanically cultivates to remove the weeds that survive.

Mr. Pasley's crop yields are the same or better, but his costs are much lower than his neighbors' because he uses none of the expensive chemical pesticides and herbicides or synthetic fertilizers that underpin much of American agriculture.

Yet Mr. Pasley hopes a handful of other farmers who follow the same cultivation practices in northeastern Ohio are going against the grain of most U.S. farming, which relies on chemicals and petroleum-based fertilizers at a cost of more than \$10 billion a year.

Spurred by the Agriculture Department with a campaign to reduce soil erosion, thousands of farmers are switching to no-till or minimum-till agriculture, which emphasizes less soil cultivation but requires huge amounts of powerful herbicides to control weeds.

The tradeoff has stirred concern among farmers and conservationists about the detrimental impact of these highly toxic chemicals on soil structure, water quality and public health in general. Little research is conducted on long-term effects of increased herbicide use.

And the Reagan administration, reversing a trend begun in the Carter administration, has strongly resisted efforts to involve the USDA more deeply in studying organic farming practices and the effects of farm chemicals on the environment. One of the Reagan administration's early actions was to dismiss the only full-time organic farming specialist in the department.

Joseph Rudolph Jones adopted the name Philly Joe to distinguish him from the pioneering jazz drummer Jo Jones. He began performing professionally after serving in the U.S. Army in World War II.

Secretary John R. Block set the tone when he called organic research a "dead end."

No one is certain how many of the country's commercial farmers are plying their trade organically, but there are many indications that the number is growing as farmers seek ways to cut costs and reduce environmental risks.

The Israeli military commander of the West Bank, Major General Amnon Shahak, ordered the arrests, the sources said.

20 Seized in West Bank In New Israeli Operation

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israeli security forces rounded up 20 Palestinians in the occupied West Bank on Monday night and jailed them without trial, as the government sought to enforce a new anti-terrorist campaign, military sources said Tuesday.

The Israeli military commander of the West Bank, Major General Amnon Shahak, ordered the arrests, the sources said.

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After a Year of South African Violence, Experts Detect a More Radical Black Mood

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — In the year since unrest took root in black townships, South African academics and other specialists assert, a shift of mood has overtaken many black communities, propelling them toward radicalism and harsh tactics.

By this argument, violence has won a kind of legitimacy, and has become more intense and more directed than ever before toward the overthrow of white rule.

Collaboration by blacks with the white authorities, one academic said, has become "virtually impossible" because of frequent and brutal attacks on those deemed to be stooges of white authority.

In white politics, the academic said, the government's handling of unrest has broken an *emergent* coalition between Afrikaner nationalists and influential white, English-speaking business groups seeking more rapid racial transformation than the Afrikaner authorities have been prepared to offer.

The assessments were made in interviews on the eve of a bleak anniversary: On Sept. 3 last year, a protest over rent increases in the township of Sharpeville erupted into violence that claimed 29 lives there and in nearby settlements such as Soweto and Port Elizabeth — with great local impact that has not been mirrored across the country.

What has been equally absent in the past year, some commentators said, is the kind of sabotage and armed conflict that marked the African National Congress' activities

authorities sought to implant the new constitution, which allowed people of mixed and Indian racial descent to sit in a segregated, three-chamber Parliament.

The black majority of 23 million was excluded from the arrangement, and that ostracism now seems to have returned to haunt the country.

Township activism since then, analysts and commentators said, has cast the African National Congress in a new role, transforming the outlawed organization into more of a spiritual inspiration and rallying point of protest than a director or controller of day-to-day events. This assessment, however, is disputed by some of the organization's exiled leaders.

At the same time, and in contrast to the events when violence erupted in Soweto in 1976, nowhere resistance has become decentralized into a diverse movement that is difficult to destroy simply by dismantling its leading figures.

If there is a gap in black resistance, some academics said, it lies in the absence of sustained political action by the trade union movement. Until the mine workers' strike that ended Tuesday, the unions had mobilized black economic power only twice — in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth — with great local impact that has not been mirrored across the country.

What has been equally absent in the past year, some commentators said, is the kind of sabotage and armed conflict that marked the African National Congress' activities



Policemen with some of the 69 blacks who were killed in Sharpeville in 1960. On March 21, the 25th anniversary of

before its infiltration routes into South Africa were severed by South Africa's nonaggression treaties with neighboring Mozambique and Swaziland.

In turn, some analysts said, the helped persuade blacks that there would be no salvation from beyond their borders.

These views have emerged after a year of discontent and upheaval that has claimed more than 670 lives, forced the government to im-

pose a state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts and brought the South African rand to its lowest levels ever against the U.S. dollar.

The government has declared a four-month freeze on the repayment of its foreign debt. Exchange controls have been reintroduced and unrest does not seem to be going away.

The unrest started last year in areas around Johannesburg, first in what is called the Vaal Triangle of

the deaths, the police killed 20 blacks in Langa, in the worst of a series of incidents in the past year in South Africa.

industrial plants and black townships south of the city, then spread to closer townships, such as Tembisa and Katlehong.

Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling black satellite, has not been touched by widespread violence like that which claimed hundreds of lives there in 1976. One reason, some activists say they believe, is widespread infiltration of the place by police informers since 1976.

Last February, political activists

automotive center of Uitenhage, in the worst single incident of the year. The killings seemed to be a turning point.

After the shootings, seven blacks deemed to be stooges of white rule were killed and burned to death in the nearby township of Kwanza, seeming to make into an institution the form of retribution that has become known in black townships as a "Ku Klux," after the fried chicken of that name.

The Eastern Cape has continued to be an area of profound unrest. Beginning in May, and until a state of emergency was imposed on July 21, the focus seemed to shift to the East Rand, an area of white mining towns and black townships in the gold area east of Johannesburg.

"The unrest," said Professor Tom Lodge of the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, "has seen the expression of very violent feelings and these feelings are being accorded a degree of popular legitimacy."

This round of unrest is different to Soweto in 1976, which happened in a virtual political vacuum," he said, discussing the role of the African National Congress. "This unrest happened after seven or eight years of political development, mobilization, the development of political organizations and the expansion of the role of the ANC in the townships."

Mr. Lodge, who is regarded as South Africa's leading academic expert on the African National Congress, said violence may start again after seven or eight years of political development, mobilization, the development of political organizations and the expansion of the role of the ANC in the townships."

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One of its most active affiliates is the Congress of South African Students, an organization of radical high school students, many of whom have been detained. Since unrest took root, older township residents have said that, increasingly, their children are at the forefront of protest.

Mr. Schrire said that, despite the detention of leaders and "the increasing heavy-handedness of the police," the "organizations are there, the passions are there." He added, "The arrests of the leadership will either have no effect or it may make violence worse."

He said that "in some way the unrest has taken the ANC by surprise, and they are certainly not in control of it or in any position to be able to control it."

He did not, however, suggest that the organization's influence had been eclipsed. When black protesters fought the police, he said, they were "responding to a long-term vision of a society in which

they will be free and in which injustice will no longer be a feature of their lives, and in which Mandela will be the president."

Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress, has been in prison for more than 20 years on sabotage charges.

The view was disputed by Professor Robert Schrire of the University of Cape Town, who said that, while the African National Congress represented "the symbol of what the protest is about, epitomizing the values" of the protesters, it was in danger of being left behind by the growth of the radical movement in the townships.

Over the past year, Mr. Schrire said, "two things have manifested themselves: a historical increase in the intensity of violence" and an increase in violence that had "become far more political."

Mr. Schrire said many black groups still sought a peaceful settlement. But, he added, in the absence of any change, "probably more extreme groups" would arise.

What the authorities were facing, he said, was "a degree of mass discontent that is unique" and a "political decentralization" that meant "there is no political head that you can just nip off."

Since the state of emergency began, the authorities have detained more than 2,000 people, the bulk of them members of the United Democratic Front, the country's biggest nonparliamentary organization, which claims a following of 1.5 million people.

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But, he said, he had no regrets.

"I have no time for anything else; I am being honest," Mr. Ramaphosa said. "Somebody wrote an article in the Soviet newspaper and put it rather crudely. They said: 'He was married but the marriage did not work. He is now married to the union and that seems to be working.' Yes, it is working."

He was arrested for his political activities and held in solitary confinement for 11 months. His organization is banned now.

But Mr. Ramaphosa, a bearded man with a gentle manner that distinguishes what associates say is a strong determination, faced realities that held little promise.

Even before it ended Tuesday night, he said he expected the strike to buckle under the force of power and intimidation. Some mine owners had threatened to shut off water supplies and to refuse to feed the miners, who live in all-male hostels in mine compounds while they work out one-year contracts.

In addition, the union, begun three years ago, had no strike fund.

"The mine workers are like captive labor," Mr. Ramaphosa said softly, lighting a cigarette.

"Their situation is such that they can be manipulated completely by the mine owners," he said. "We've already said that if they use force, we are going to pull out our entire membership in the mines."

"But we don't foresee the workers holding out for too long," he continued in the interview, which took place two days before the strike ended. "They could be shipped out to the 'homelands' and the law allows the owners to do just that. But taking strike action is the last weapon we have at this point."

Mr. Ramaphosa is a lawyer whose education was interrupted by arrests and detention. While attending the University of the North, he was chairman of the South African Students Organization, a militant group that gave birth to virtually all other student groups now working for change.

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They wanted the authorities to lift the state of emergency imposed in 36 magisterial districts in July and to take back a threat to repatriate foreign black workers in reprisal for any international sanctions against South Africa. In trying to

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ARTS / LEISURE

Dutch Artist-Writer Subject of Musical

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — The jacket on the autobiography "Jan Cremer" bragged that the book was written "to shock and make the author a lot of money." It sold more than six million copies.

A rock opera version with the same name that opened Aug. 10 in Groningen moved to Rotterdam Saturday for a two-week run; it cost 2.2 million Dutch guilders (\$628,930). According to the local press, it is the most expensive Dutch theater production of all time.

The book was first published in Dutch in 1964, back when mention of the Netherlands was often preceded by "staid." After Cremer, the adjective became "permissive," with a boost from the crowds of stoned hippies playing guitars on Dam Square and camping in the Vondelpark.

To the extent that he put sexually explicit and violent experiences into language that until then had been limited mainly to locker rooms and brothels, Cremer can be compared to Lenny Bruce. His influence on youth literary merit aside, was not unlike that of Jack Kerouac. The book described juvenile adventures as a wanderer, a brawler, a smuggler, a sailor, an artist and a Foreign Legionnaire.

Mounting the rock opera took 15 years of endless arguments; the magazine *Nieuwe Revu* said: these included controversy over a subsidy from the Ministry of Culture added to private Dutch and Belgian financing. The critics have been mostly positive, and the production is scheduled to open Sept. 27 for two weeks in Amsterdam's prestigious Carré theater.

"The waiter just told me all his friends are coming to the Carré and the run is already sold out," Cremer said in a seafood restaurant on

the Leidseplein, around the corner from "my girlfriend's house. I'm a working class hero. Waiters, farmers, policeman — these are my fans. Most of the people who bought my book had never been in a bookshop before."

He was in Amsterdam to get ready for the musical and an opening of an exhibition of what he describes as his "action paintings" in an upscale gallery on the Prinsengracht. He was leaving in four days for New York, where he would stay in a hotel. He lives "nowhere. I'm a nomad. I get nervous after three weeks in one place."

He needed a shave. He was wearing a Saxon leather jacket over a flowered tropical shirt. He seemed hung over. With his tattooed forearm and husky build, he resembles a longshoreman.

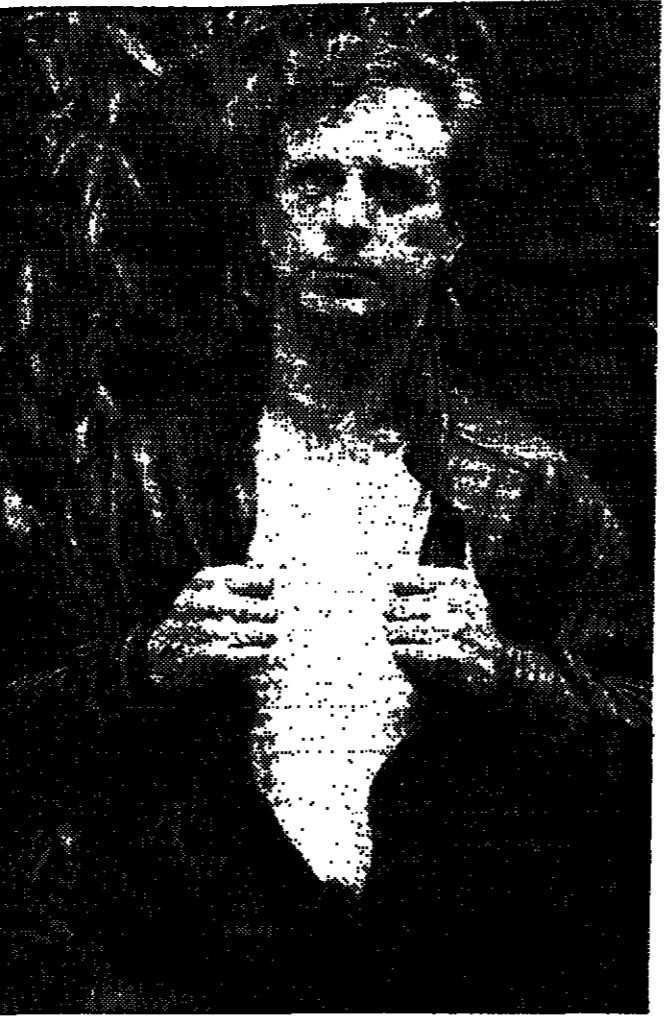
"This week we sold the 750,000th Dutch copy of my book. Man, in Dutch, 500,000 copies is a best seller. I'm selling 40,000 a year." The book tells of exploits that would provoke envy on the part of Henry Miller and the Marquis de Sade. Asked if they were all true, he leaned back with an enigmatic smile: "What should I say?"

Somebody once described a hustler as a person who knows you need something he is pushing, though you may not know you need it yourself. You get the feeling Cremer would not object to being so defined. Exaggeration is organic to a hustler; when asked to confirm, as he had just claimed, that the rock opera "Jan Cremer" really does have 50 dancers, actors, singers and musicians onstage, plus 200 hands backstage, he nodded: "Yeah. It's kind of rock 'n' roll circus."

The actual numbers are 32 onstage and 10 backstage. Chalk the hyperbole up to a facet of the Dutch character that tends to compensate for small territory by big numbers, as well as frequent and distant travel.

Center in 1969, will be the theme of a two-hour "Live from Lincoln Center" special Oct. 5.

Price will sing the death aria from Barber's "Antony and Cleopatra." The Juilliard Quartet will be joined by two students to play Brahms's "Sextet in B Flat." Dance students will perform "Clown Kingdom" choreographed by Paul Taylor, a Juilliard graduate.



Jan Cremer: "One of the roughest and toughest."

Cremer was born "on the eve of World War II" in the factory town of Enschede near the German border. His father, who died in 1942, was Dutch and his mother Hungarian. Because of her accent, the Germans thought they were Russian and the Dutch treated them as foreigners. The book often compares Dutch with German discriminations. Cremer spent a lot of time in juvenile prisons: "It's one of the roughest and toughest of all the lot."

Late in 1964, with his first royalty check, he bought a "one-way ticket to New York," took over Larry Rivers's studio in the Chelsea Hotel, became an abstract expressionist painter and stayed there 12 years. After writing several other books, which did less well, he now supports himself mainly by painting (\$9,000 for a big work, he said). He likes to visit the Soviet Union, and says he was one of the first journalists admitted to the People's Republic of Mongolia, 14 years ago. He has published articles and photographs in *Playboy* and other magazines. Feeling at home with his Hungarian ancestry, he

spends several months a year in Barcelona, which he called "a combination of Barcelona, Vienna and prewar Paris. It's the most colorful city I know."

Although he had script approval and was a consultant for the musical, he did not write any of it and seems rather disinterested about the production, other than hustling

theatrical Good Thing or Bad Thing.

This is the kind of argument that you can still hear at American dinner parties and find in the columns of small-circulation magazines occasionally financed by the CIA, but it tends to lack a certain drama. Action is not, however, a main interest of Shaw. Instead, he writes eccentric, languid, stream-of-consciousness monologues, as they used to ask in "1066 and All That" on

Shawn Rambles in 'Aunt Dan and Lemon'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When they come to write the history of the modern American theater, they are going to have a problem with Wallace Shawn. A writer of rambling conversation pieces like "My Dinner With André," he fits into no convenient theory of the new drama

THE LONDON STAGE

and, indeed, seems to piece together his scripts on a curious axis of old movies and late-night radio phone-ins by philosophic insomnia.

His latest play, written for the London/New York exchange program being operated by the Royal Court and Joe Papp's Public Theatre, is "Aunt Dan and Lemon."

Watching a preview, it seemed to me that Max Stafford-Clark's immensely strong production, while failing to bridge one or two severe cracks in the structure, yet comes as further proof that the shows that travel from the Court to the Public, as this one soon will, are still a lot stronger than the ones that come in the opposite direction.

True, "Aunt Dan" starts somewhere in mid-Atlantic. Shawn is, of course, American, but is writing here of English experience and for an British-American-Australian cast led by the Oscar winner Linda Hunt.

Shawn has taken over from John Heard in rehearsal four of the male roles, making the whole affair as much of an evening with Wally as was his dinner with André.

Essentially, we again have here a debate between two characters. The one in "André" was about the difference between achievers and non-achievers; the one in "Aunt Dan" is about the morality of power and the rights of the individual to determine governmental behavior. Central to this, and to the play, is a prolonged argument about whether Henry Kissinger was, as they used to ask in "1066 and All That," on balance a Good Thing or a Bad Thing.

This is the kind of argument that you can still hear at American dinner parties and find in the columns of small-circulation magazines occasionally financed by the CIA, but it tends to lack a certain drama. Action is not, however, a main interest of Shaw. Instead, he writes eccentric, languid, stream-of-consciousness monologues, as they used to ask in "1066 and All That" on

some running upwards of 10 minutes each, all of which then gradually overlap into exotic characters.

Aunt Danielle, as played by Linda Hunt, is a kind of academic guru who teaches Leonora, otherwise known as Lemon, secrets of the universe while failing to do anything about an apparently lesbian attachment to her. Her open university lectures on ethics are occasionally interrupted by other characters, mostly involved in a weird subplot about the murder of a gangster, and it is vastly to the credit of Hunt as Aunt Dan and Kathryn Pogson as Lemon that they manage to retain our interest while working their way through sub-clauses that would be the envy of Kissinger himself.

Not only does Shaw belong to no recognizable school of drama, the one he is building for himself is still evidently under construction and inclined to fall apart around the edges. Yet for all that, there is something deeply compelling about his courage in assuming that an audience wishes to eavesdrop on a debate, rather than attend a spectacle or a coherent plot. And when he appears on stage, a puckish, balding innocent abroad, stationed somewhere halfway from Andy Hardy to Woody Allen, you begin to believe that perhaps there might be something actually happening here after all, though I suspect he has yet to work out quite what it is.

At the Court's Theatre Upstairs, and as part of the same Anglo-American exchange, we have the Public Theatre's production of "Tracers," a series of blackout sketches performed by the Vietnam Veterans Ensemble. Through the evening has not been nearly so carefully or successfully put together as Michael Hert's "Dispatches" at the National in 1979, this collage of limbs and limbo is given its strength by the fact that several of its participants were in Saigon and are here to recall and re-enact that particular American nightmare. It makes for an eerie companion piece to Shaw's cerebral musings on the nature of cruelty on the stage below.

If you can imagine "Casablanca" rewritten by Peter Nichols, you'll have some idea of what to expect. Wright's thesis is essentially that the enemy was within the ranks, and that the British army of that time and place was engaged not only against the Germans and Italians but more intriguingly in a vast battlefield of class warfare.

The thesis is not, of course, entirely new or unexplored. It lay at the heart of Evelyn Waugh's "Sword of Honour," though there is a central difference here in that where Waugh thought British class structures were liable to be severely worsened by World War II, Wright takes the view that they were improved by it.

His central figure is Colonel Gore, known as the "Hippo" and by his own definition "a stumpy" — one of the little men who, like Montgomery, went to inherit the earth once they had dismembered the old officer class.

In Geoffrey Hutchings' marvelously sweaty, irritable, acerbic performance, we watch the rise of the Hippo, bitterly opposed to the local natives ("I hate wogs who deny their wogginess") but still more opposed to the pointy-headed bastards from public schools who he feels have to be defeated even before the Nazis.

The result is a black comedy of behind-the-lines society, which suffers from a near-infinite subplot about resistance maneuvers but soars to heights of splendid satire whenever Hippo is rampant. Peter Eyns loiters palely as the unwilling symbol of all that Hippo is out to destroy in his own mess, while Cecile Paoli does an intriguing semi-parody of Ingrid Bergman in all Hollywood spy films this side of "Notorious."

But in the end, and unsurprisingly, Hippo overtakes and annexes and suppresses the play until we are left with a single corpus amid the ruins of the plot that he and his author have first laid and then dynamited from within. At the very least he now deserves to be brought back to life for his own television series of further misadventures.

China to Take Design to Paris Show

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China will participate for the first time in the international Ready-to-Wear fashion show next month in Paris, Xinhua news agency has announced.

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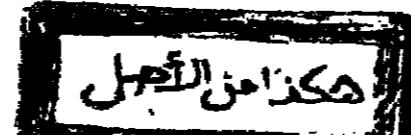


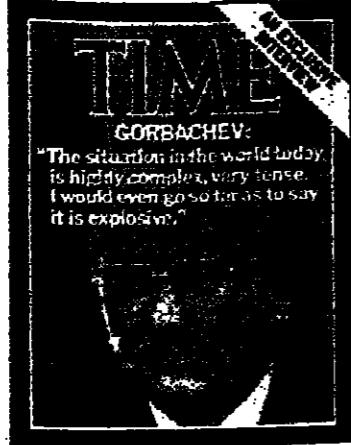
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"Relations between our two countries are continuing to deteriorate, the arms race is intensifying and the war threat is not subsiding... Surely, God on high has not refused to give us enough wisdom to find ways to bring us an improvement in our relations."

—From an extraordinary two-hour interview with Mikhail Gorbachev in this week's issue, the first meeting held by the new Soviet leader with any Western publication.

It's all in TIME.

Dollar Gains Sharply in Both U.S. and European Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar advanced sharply Tuesday while gold plunged, more than \$6 an ounce, reflecting developments in South Africa's monetary and mining situations.

"Gold's retreat was due to three factors: the South African miners of long [gold] positions taken last Friday in anticipation of a worsen-

ing situation there, and a resurgent dollar," said Martin McNeill, vice president at Dominick & Dominick, a New York trading firm.

The dollar's rise, which began last Friday in New York before the three-day Labor Day weekend, continued through Monday in European trading and Tuesday when U.S. markets re-opened.

"There was some buying of dollars over the weekend due to fears

the South African crisis would hurt European economies more than the United States," said Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York.

But Mr. Holland said with U.S. credit markets closed to South Africa, the country was believed to be borrowing Swiss francs, sterling and Deutsche marks and selling them in the market for dollars in order to support the rand, increasing

demand for the dollar at the expense of those currencies.

A 10-cent rise in the South African rand to roughly 45 U.S. cents

Monday was thought to almost entirely reflect South African central bank support. However, the rand was quoted Tuesday at 41.5 cents in New York.

The British pound ended Tuesday in New York at \$1.3640, down from \$1.3895 on Friday. The U.S.

unit also climbed against the Deutsche mark, ending at 2.8600, up from 2.8160. Against the French franc, the dollar ended at 8.7375, up from 8.5875. A similar gain was made against the Swiss franc. The dollar ended at 2.3580 francs, up from 2.3140.

Earlier in European trading, the dollar received a boost from news of a rise in U.S. construction spending. Currency dealers in Europe said they had expected a small decline, and added that the rise prompted more confidence about the U.S. economy.

Traders added that the dollar was looking very stable and could be set for a considerable medium-term recovery.

In London, the pound ended to Monday at \$1.3695, down from \$1.3793 on

In Frankfurt, traders reported lively trading on growing sentiment that the U.S. economy may be showing signs of an upturn. The dollar ended against the Deutsche mark at 2.8449 DM, up from 2.8281. (UPI, AP, Reuters)

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EUROMARKETS

Italy Issues
7-Year Term
ECU FloaterBy Christopher Pizzey
Reuter

LONDON — The Eurobond market remained fairly quiet Tuesday despite the re-opening of U.S. credit markets after the Labor Day holiday. Dealers said dollar straights closed about 1-point higher in a reflection of slightly firmer prices in the United States.

The highlight of the day's new issues was a \$300-million European Currency Unit floating-rate note for Italy. The seven-year issue, paying 1 1/16 point over the three-month London interbank offered rate, was led by Bankers Trust International.

The issue was quoted at a discount of 15 basis points, just within its total fees of 18 basis points. It had been expected that Italy might launch a straight ECU issue along with the floater, dealers said, but market sources said that such an issue was now unlikely.

Also in the ECU sector, a novel warrants issue was floated by Salomon Brothers International. The issue comprises 150 million ECUs each of one-year put and call warrants, which a Salomon official said provides investors with the ability to hedge against fluctuations in the dollar-ECU exchange rate.

The call warrants are exercisable at \$0.7865 and the put warrants at \$0.7765. Salomon offered the warrants Tuesday at \$408.20 for the call and \$378.90 for the put, representing premiums of 5.19 percent and 4.88 percent respectively. The spot dollar-ECU exchange rate closed at around \$0.7810.

In other new-issue activity, Crédit Agricole issued a \$125-million, five-year, dollar straight paying 10 percent and priced at 100%. The issue, led by Shearson Lehman Brothers, was trading at the close at a discount of about 1% inside the total fees of 1%.

The Bank of Greece issued a £75-million "bulldog" bond, which will be priced Wednesday at around 90. At that price, it would yield 1.35 basis points over the gross redemption yield of the Treasury's 13 1/2 percent bond due 2004/08.

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SPORTS

World Cup Dips Into Fresh Waters in Gulf

*International Herald Tribune***LONDON** — Approaching the summit of their nation's soccer hierarchy, the players know what must be done.

An outsider might easily misconstrue the scene in their dressing room. Naked from the waist up, they are all knelt in prayer, using their international white shirts as prayer mats.

At such a moment their manager, a foreigner with foreign ways, the motivational factor slips out of his hands. That moment will

ROB HUGHES

comes on Thursday, when Bahrain rejoins its effort to win a place in the 1986 World Cup finals.

Syria, the opponent, may be quaking in its boots; Keith Burkinshaw, the Englishman who manages Bahrain Football Association affairs, may suspect his presence in the dressing room is somewhat intrusive.

Strange times for a man who has coaxed Newcastle United and Tottenham Hotspur to English and European Cup finals five times. His final pregame words back then would be: "Get stuck in... Attack the bugger... and try to do it with a bit of style."

In Bahrain on Thursday (and in Damascus on Sept. 20 for the return leg), the message might prove a little harder to get across.

Burkinshaw, growing accustomed to his players' ways, now knows that he has to pick his moments. Getting the men to face him and not Mecca is a matter of timing.

Getting them to the field on time needs calculation and understanding. "They're Muslims who play five times a day," he explains, "so training and matches have to be fitted around prayers. During Ramadan, matches were kicking off at two in the morning."

From the start, Burkinshaw knew that a blunt, determined West-sider would have to adapt if he was to help the Bahrainis catch up with the rest of the Gulf, never mind the world. "When I arrived, they all looked the same," he admits. "Now I've sorted out the Abdullahs from the Mustaphas."

The sorting process, and its rich rewards, were not without acrimony. Bahraini soccer players are amateurs who place Alfa, family, culture and their jobs as students, coastguards and customs officials before the pursuit of a round leather windbag.

The manager had to accept that, if they trained up for national-squad training all night, they'd arrive on bloated stomachs after a family meal.

He had to break players away from evening club training, and he stunned the small Bahraini soccer fraternity (all of 750 adult participants) by axing the national captain and goalie, Hamood Salihi, for failing to attend the first four training sessions.

World Cup matches were then a full year off, and anyway, what chance had Bahrain, with a population of 350,000, of becoming one of two qualifiers from 35 Asian countries? "Logically, it's not on," Burkinshaw told them. "But we have to think and believe and work hard for it."

The manager (or "captain," as Bahraini players insist on calling him) was prepared to set the example. With Robin Steppen, a reserve trainee from Tottenham, and George McAllister, a physiotherapist, Burkinshaw began from scratch to form youth, junior and senior teams.

He drew up a plan for a proper league structure of 16 games a season. He persuaded the Bahrain FA to switch from artificial to grass pitches. He sought to change the "negative-minded" approach. He and McAllister worked like navvies to clear up what he called "the worst injury situation I have ever seen."

Burkinshaw gave him a budget of £1 million (\$1.38 million) — chicken feed in the Gulf, where the Saudis, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and even Qatar sink billions into the sport. Bahrain's annual budget, for example, is equal to the sum Kuwait lavishes on each club.

But Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar are already out of the World Cup.

The UAE is likely to be Bahrain's final qualifying opponent if it eliminates Syria.

That contest is one of a newly irresistible force against the obtrusive object, for while Bahrain, somewhat in the manner of Burkinshaw's Tottenham, is hell-bent on scoring goals, Syria's tactic appears to be stopping them.

That is, admittedly, from-a-far speculation, based on Bahrain's 7-4 home-and-away triumph over South Yemen and Syria's 1-0 squeezing out of Kuwait after two legs.

The Syrians, closest round-the-clock in camp, can justifiably claim theirs was the tougher route. Kuwait, benefiting from years of British and British expertise, had been at the 1982 World Cup finals.

Luck of the draw also assisted Bahrain when Iran, an earlier opponent, forfeited rather than accept FIFA's dictate to play home matches outside its war zone.

Speaking of war, Burkinshaw's last foreign adventure came eight years ago, when he brought Argentina, Oswald Arias and Ricky Villa to Tottenham — and he stuck with them despite the Falklands War.

Soccer, to Burkinshaw, is some-

thing divorced from war and politics.

Language problems aside, there is a world of difference between integrating world-class Argentines into a British setting and making an Arabic cup challenge. Neither Arias nor Villa, in their distinctive ways, needed to be told to "get stuck in." Bahrainis are different.

They are shy," observes the manager, "and don't like calling for the ball. They don't believe in tackling either, but stand back and watch the other lot play."

Halfway through Burkinshaw's two-year, £250,000 tax-free mission in the Gulf, there are signs that his love is filtering through. Not quite, perhaps, in the way he intends: Four players wound up hospitalized after one match, and three national squad players were banned for five matches for fighting.

Burkinshaw, honest as the day is long, is pricking the egos of arrogant stars, a bit too straightforward for some English directors, he has four matches to get the balance right and surprise himself, as well as the Bahrainis, by helping them toward soccer's Mecca.

It means prompting men to transcend themselves. And once the players cross the line onto the pitch, assistance has to come from elsewhere.

Who knows? The major framework of Muslim life, which poses so many obstacles to the outsider's organization, might be the guiding principle.

Burkinshaw, growing accustomed to his players' ways, now knows that he has to pick his moments. Getting the men to face him and not Mecca is a matter of timing.

Getting them to the field on time needs calculation and understanding. "They're Muslims who play five times a day," he explains, "so training and matches have to be fitted around prayers. During Ramadan, matches were kicking off at two in the morning."

From the start, Burkinshaw knew that a blunt, determined West-sider would have to adapt if he was to help the Bahrainis catch up with the rest of the Gulf, never mind the world. "When I arrived, they all looked the same," he admits. "Now I've sorted out the Abdullahs from the Mustaphas."

The sorting process, and its rich rewards, were not without acrimony. Bahraini soccer players are amateurs who place Alfa, family, culture and their jobs as students, coastguards and customs officials before the pursuit of a round leather windbag.

The manager had to accept that, if they trained up for national-squad training all night, they'd arrive on bloated stomachs after a family meal.

He had to break players away from evening club training, and he stunned the small Bahraini soccer fraternity (all of 750 adult participants) by axing the national captain and goalie, Hamood Salihi, for failing to attend the first four training sessions.

World Cup matches were then a full year off, and anyway, what chance had Bahrain, with a population of 350,000, of becoming one of two qualifiers from 35 Asian countries? "Logically, it's not on," Burkinshaw told them. "But we have to think and believe and work hard for it."

The manager (or "captain," as Bahraini players insist on calling him) was prepared to set the example. With Robin Steppen, a reserve trainee from Tottenham, and George McAllister, a physiotherapist, Burkinshaw began from scratch to form youth, junior and senior teams.

He drew up a plan for a proper league structure of 16 games a season. He persuaded the Bahrain FA to switch from artificial to grass pitches. He sought to change the "negative-minded" approach. He and McAllister worked like navvies to clear up what he called "the worst injury situation I have ever seen."

Burkinshaw gave him a budget of £1 million (\$1.38 million) — chicken feed in the Gulf, where the Saudis, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and even Qatar sink billions into the sport. Bahrain's annual budget, for example, is equal to the sum Kuwait lavishes on each club.

But Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar are already out of the World Cup.

The UAE is likely to be Bahrain's final qualifying opponent if it eliminates Syria.

That contest is one of a newly irresistible force against the obtrusive object, for while Bahrain, somewhat in the manner of Burkinshaw's Tottenham, is hell-bent on scoring goals, Syria's tactic appears to be stopping them.

That is, admittedly, from-a-far speculation, based on Bahrain's 7-4 home-and-away triumph over South Yemen and Syria's 1-0 squeezing out of Kuwait after two legs.

The Syrians, closest round-the-clock in camp, can justifiably claim theirs was the tougher route. Kuwait, benefiting from years of British and British expertise, had been at the 1982 World Cup finals.

Luck of the draw also assisted Bahrain when Iran, an earlier opponent, forfeited rather than accept FIFA's dictate to play home matches outside its war zone.

Speaking of war, Burkinshaw's last foreign adventure came eight years ago, when he brought Argentina, Oswald Arias and Ricky Villa to Tottenham — and he stuck with them despite the Falklands War.

Soccer, to Burkinshaw, is some-

The Associated Press
Boris Becker, 17: Playing in anguish, fighting back tears.

Hernandez Leads Mets in Rout

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches***SAN DIEGO** — After a half-day off, Keith Hernandez is back in form, and it's no coincidence that the New York Mets are, too.

"When your No. 3 hitter hits, you usually win. When he doesn't, it's tough to win," said Met Manager Davey Johnson after Hernandez hit and New York won, 12-4, over the San Diego Padres here Monday. Hernandez was 5-for-5 with a match

up.

Reds 4, Cardinals 1: In St. Louis, Dave Parker hit a two-run homer in the sixth and doubled and scored on Buddy Bell's double in the eighth to lead the attack that downed the Cardinals. Tom Browning, the major leagues' winningest rookie with a 15-9 record, scored out St. Louis until Willie McGee homered with two outs in the seventh. Pete Rose won 0-for-3 and still needs six hits to break Ty Cobb's all-time record of 4,191.

Cobbs 5, Expos 4: In Los Angeles, pinch hitter Jay Johnstone, batting for the first time since July 4, singled home the deciding run with one out in the 11th as Los Angeles broke a four-game losing streak.

Angels 11, Tigers 1: In Detroit, Jack Howell's two-run single triggered a nine-run fourth and Mike Hendrick's three-run homer capped the uprising as California crushed the Tigers. With his 30th home run of the year, Darrell Evans became the seventh player in major-league history to hit 30 or more for three different teams. Evans hit 41 with Atlanta in 1973 and 30 for San Francisco in 1983; he joined Dick Allen, Bobby Bonds, Rocky Colavito, Reggie Jackson, Dave Kingman and Frank Robinson.

Royals 3, White Sox 2: In the American League, in Kansas City, Missouri, Hal McRae and George Brett hit bases-empty home runs to pace the Royals past Chicago. Winner Mark Gubicza pitched out of bases-loaded situations in the third and sixth, and Dan Quisenberry recorded his 31st save of the year by getting the last four outs. Bested by injuries, Kansas City is without starters Willie Wilson (center field) and Jim Sundberg (catcher).

Cubs 5, Padres 4: In San Francisco, Luis Aguiar's double with one out in 10th scored Tom Foley and lifted Philadelphia to its fifth straight victory. Starter Steve Carlton, coming back from 10 weeks on the disabled list, pitched three-hit ball over the first five innings. Two of the hits off the four-time Cy Young Award winner were bloopers and one was a double.

Astros 7, Cubs 2: In Chicago, Eric Bullock drove in two runs with his first major-league hit, a tie-breaking double in the fifth, to spark Houston to its fifth triumph in six games. Bullock had been called up last week from the Astros' Triple-A affiliate in Tucson, Arizona, to clear up what he called "the worst injury situation I have ever seen."

Astros gave him a budget of £1 million (\$1.38 million) — chicken feed in the Gulf, where the Saudis, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and even Qatar sink billions into the sport. Bahrain's annual budget, for example, is equal to the sum Kuwait lavishes on each club.

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The Associated Press
NOWHERE — Georgia running back Tron Jackson is tackled for no gain by Alabama defender Todd Richardson (23) in the first period of Monday's Southeastern Conference football season opener. Alabama won, 20-16.

(AP, UPI)

Nystrom Surprises Becker

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service**NEW YORK** — There will be a time for Boris Becker and John McEnroe, but it won't be at the 1985 U.S. Open tennis championships.

The dream match dissolved Monday night when Joakim Nystrom, who twice served for the match against Becker at Wimbledon only to lose in five sets, knocked the West German out of the Open, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

In Tuesday's early play, Yannick Noah, the No. 7 seed, moved into the men's quarterfinals and Hana Mandlikova, seeded third, gained

the court. The last two sets I played much better, but it was not good enough.

Nystrom advanced to a Wednesday quarterfinal match against the top-seeded McEnroe, who defeated Thomas Smid, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2, in a match notable only because McEnroe was as tempestuous as he has been all year.

Monday's other men's winners were Swedes Anders Jarryd and Mats Wilander. The sixth-seeded Jarryd saved three set points in the

first set and five in the second before beating No. 13 Tim Mayotte, 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-2), 6-4.

Nystrom's stunning, three-hour victory could hardly have been more dramatic. In the final two games, he had six match points. In the last game, the eighth-seeded Becker had Nystrom 0-40 — with three chances to even the set. But Becker converted.

Finally, on his sixth chance, Nystrom did. The No. 10 seed hit a topspin forehand that landed on the baseline.

Becker thought the ball was going out and didn't play it. When it hit the line, Becker, who had been fighting back tears for much of the fourth set, dropped his racket in anguish.

The usually placid Nystrom leaped in the air and shook his fist. "At Wimbledon, I played the best grass-court match of my life and he still beat me," Nystrom said. "Because of that, this really feels great. I think Boris felt the pressure. It was very difficult for him."

Becker, who had floundered around the court dropping his racket and acting like a 17-year-old for much of the match, was a truly gracious loser.

"You have to say well done to Joakim," said the Wimbledon champion. "He played good tennis. For the first two sets, I wasn't even on

one everyone has been talking

about. If I play my best, I don't expect to lose." The next-match reference was to Becker.

But Becker, clearly nervous at the start, knew it would be tough: Nystrom, 22, returns serve about as well as anyone in the game.

Nystrom broke Becker in the match's second game and served out to win the set. The second set was similar to the first, but this time Nystrom's break came late. With Becker serving at 4-5, Nystrom slammed a backhand winner to get to set point. Becker then watched helplessly as yet another hard two-hander flew past him.

Becker lost his first service of the third set, and it seemed Nystrom would end the match quickly. But Becker immediately broke back — at love — and slowly climbed back.

Becker broke again in the set's 10th game, when Nystrom, leading 40-15, made two errors for deuce and Becker snapped a backhand volley for set point. On set point, Becker came in behind a backhand and Nystrom netted a backhand.

Opening the fourth set, Becker again lost his serve, and this time he never caught up. There were chances. After Becker saved three more break points at 0-2, he had a break point in the third game. But he netted a backhand return and Nystrom served out. Becker began serving in circles, talking to himself. He pushed team from his eyes as he began serving the next game.

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Joakim Nystrom
... This really feels great.

time Becker slapped a reaching backhand volley for a winner. Nystrom shook his head.

Nystrom got a sixth match point with a backhand volley that hit the net and rolled in for a winner. Then he hit the forehand to the baseline; Becker stared and the crowd groaned for a second before rising to applaud the efforts of both men.

SCOREBOARD

Tennis

Jerry Lewis' Telethon Raises \$33.2 Million

In 22 and a half hours, the 20th annual Jerry Lewis muscular dystrophy telethon raised \$33.2 million to fight neuromuscular disease. Among the participants were Milton Berle — in his first public appearance since quadruple bypass heart surgery in June — Sammy Davis Jr., Tony Orlando, Frank Sinatra, Liberace, Lola Falana, Billy Crystal, David Brenner, Wayne Newton, Norm Crosby and Charlie Callas.

When Phyllis George resigned as co-anchor of the "CBS Morning News" after less than a year, she gave her husband, former Governor John Y. Brown Jr., of Kentucky, "the green light" to run again, he says. "She made a hard decision and I'm proud of her," the 51-year-old Democrat told the Lexington (Kentucky) Herald-Leader. Brown said he would "almost certainly" run for governor in 1987, although he does not plan a formal announcement until late next year. He was governor in 1975-83; since then has a governor from seven consecutive terms. George will be replaced on the CBS show by Marlo Shiver, a West Coast reporter for the program.

Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, archbishop of São Paulo, will receive the United Nations' Nagoya Medal next month in Geneva for his defense of human rights in Latin America.

Queen Elizabeth II's daughter, Princess Anne, appeared on a live radio phone-in program Tuesday, becoming the first leading member of Britain's royal family to do so. Asked by 8-year-old Abigail Whittleton if as a child she had played at princesses, Anne said on the BBC call-in show: "No, I'm afraid being a princess was something I never played at being really. But I've probably been playing at being one ever since." Once tagged by journalists as the "brightest and best popular member of the royal family," the princess has since earned a reputation for hard work as head of the Save the Children Fund. The BBC said that during the 55-minute program, 5,000 people tried to phone in, 262 questions were logged and the princess had time to answer 25.

OBSERVER
Roofer's Comeuppance

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Roger the roofer couldn't believe it was happening.

"Toss your roofing tools into the back of my car, then get in there and lie face down on the seat," said Mr. Bulmer, pressing the gun against the roofer's ribs to emphasize his seriousness. "We're going for a little ride."

Climbing into the car, the roofer saw a body face down on the floor. "Ye gods and leaky shingles!" he cried. "You've got a body in here."

"That's not a body," said Mr. Bulmer. "That's Palumbo the plumber."

Feeling thoroughly kidnapped, the roofer and plumber could only lie silent, listening to the pounding of each other's hearts as well as the pounding of third heart, which seemed to come from behind the back seat.

"It's me, Milton the mason," said a muffled voice. "He's got me locked in the trunk with my master's tools."

"He's going to kill us all," said Roger.

"Worse than that," said the plumber. "I've got a feeling he's going to make us finish the jobs we started at his house."

□

This dread sentence drew groans of despair from the roofer and the mason. Roger's entire life passed before his eyes, and he could not choke back a sob as he remembered his youthful triumphs at Roofing A&M, where he had taken honors in Leaving the Job Unfinished 101.

He thought too of his wife, Reba, and of how proud she was, when someone asked, "Just who do you think you are?" to reply, "I am Reba, wife to Roger the roofer."

He thought of the awe in the voices of strangers when they gasped, "Not that Roger the roofer who has roofed these 20 years past without once finishing a roof job?"

Of course he couldn't have done it without Reba. Theirs had not been a love match. He had needed a wife to answer the telephone when people called about some roof work. The need for such a wife had been impressed upon him in his early education, just as it had been impressed upon Palumbo the plumber at the United States Plumbing Academy and upon Milton the mason at Mortarboard Institute.

His marriage proposal had not sounded romantic. "Reba," he had said, "don't get the idea I love you."

"I feel the same way, Roger," she had said, "but I've just got to have a man I can answer the telephone for when people call up mad as hornets to ask if he's ever going to come and finish the roofing job, or the plumbing, or the concrete mixing."

"So you promise you'll always tell them I'll call them back?"

"Only when you've got no intention of calling them back."

□

Now, captured by this madman Bulmer and borne relentlessly toward the Bulmer household, Roger the roofer saw no way to escape the ignominy of being forced to finish repairing Bulmer's leaky chimney flashing, a job he had started eight months ago. Could Reba have betrayed him?

Bulmer would have phoned, as usual, in a rage demanding as usual to know if Roger was "afraid to stand up and roof like a man."

Reba was supposed to reply, "He had to go to Washington, Mr. Bulmer, for a big roofing job on the Capitol dome." But suppose there had been treachery in her heart. Might she not have told Bulmer the truth? "The only way you're ever going to get that flashing fixed is if you get over here at dawn and take him at gunpoint."

Reba couldn't have done that. It was unlikely that Reba and Melva, the wife of Milton the mason, and Pearl, the wife of Palumbo the plumber, had sold their husbands out at the same time.

□

The truth was known that evening after the three workmen were forced to finish their jobs at Bulmer's, and then were tarred, feathered and ridden home on a rail by fellow workmen who felt their trades had been disgraced. At home, the three found the notes their wives had left.

Reba's, like the other two, said, "After that crazy Bulmer threatened to get me convicted for telephone perjury, I figured the fun was all over, so why not go someplace new and start looking for love?"

Many of these pronunciations, like some in Philadelphia, are believed to have originated after World War II. The differences are perceived subtly or not at all in day-to-day life, the linguists say. But they are often startling to

linguists who are analyzing them by electronically dissecting tape recordings of spontaneous speech.

Recognized as a leader in this research is William Labov, a professor of linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania who has conducted extensive studies in New York and Philadelphia.

Bostonians, of course, still pain their kabs in HAH-vehd YAH. And some older New Yorkers still call it "TOY-ice TOYD-YAH."

"The sound changes we are describing can be very extreme," Labov said, "but people don't

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Northern urban blacks, according to a number of studies, have developed a vernacular essentially uniform in all cities and separate from the local white speech patterns.

Members of all ethnic and racial groups, as they move out of their local communities and rise on the economic scale, frequently adopt what Labov called "television network" or "standard" American English, commonly

from metropolitan New York. Prinzivali was acquitted.

The New York City accent is particularly compact and concentrated, Labov said, and pronunciation there is evolving rapidly. Rarely, he said, do linguists hear young New Yorkers say "TOY-ice TOYD," presumably because such pronunciation has been so stigmatized. Labov said it might be expected that other features of New York speech

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now, say sociolinguists, a further, extensive modification of vowel sounds is taking place. Linguists say it could presage a change in vowel pronunciation that may be as extreme as the one that took place in English from the late 15th to early 19th centuries, when the pronunciation of "sane," for example, changed from san to sea to sane.

In the hand of Northern cities stretching from Albany, New York, through Rochester, Detroit and Chicago to Minneapolis there has been a similar evolution, the studies have shown.

"Locks," for example, is becoming lax. "Lunch" has evolved to launch, "talk" to mock, "bit" to bet and "Debbie" to Debbie.

The short A has picked up a long E before it, a shift that has been adopted in every large Northeastern city to some extent. The Boston accent uses it in every instance, in New York and Philadelphia, it is used only with some words. In New York, the A in cat, pack and bang is pronounced in the standard way, while cab is KEE-ab and bad is BEE-ab.

"Fight" in Philadelphia has become FUH-ett, very close to the way it would be pronounced on North Carolina's Outer Banks. In Baltimore it is FET; as in the inland South. In both instances, Labov detects a Southern influence.

In another significant development, the vowel sounds in cot and cut have merged in Boston and Pittsburgh, though not elsewhere in the region, to a sound somewhere in between.

This merger, which has also spread to the West, has tended to cause confusion. One researcher said a woman told him that her uncle stocked, or perhaps stalked, pheasants. He had to ask which she meant.

Many traditional features of white Northeastern accents, implanted in the colonial period, are fading. The defendant's accent, he said, came

really recognize how extreme they are because we only use phonetics in part to understand meaning."

In other words, said Roger Shuy, a Georgetown University linguist, people tend to concentrate on content rather than pronunciation.

Investigators have found that the changes begin in the white lower middle class and are usually adopted first by women and young people. Labov said he believed that young people who stayed in their communities tended to intensify the local accent as a way of reinforcing local identity and a sense of belonging. Shuy said women were more sensitive to social interaction generally and therefore to nuances of pronunciation.

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